

AF FORM 112-PART 1

APPROVED 1 JUNE 1948

COUNTRY GERMANY	REPORT NO. A56-B-4565	(LEAVE BLANK) 39275
AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT		
SUBJECT Socio-Political Requirements	(INTERVIEWER) BARE, Clem (FN)	(EDITOR) SHARP
AREA REPORTED ON See Paragraph A-2	FROM (Agency) 7050 AISW (USAF)	
DATE OF REPORT 18 Feb 54	DATE OF INFORMATION Mar 46 - Dec 53	EVALUATION F-6
PREPARED BY (Officer) HALBERT H. ACKER, Lt Col, USAF	SOURCE 216136	
REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable)		
SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112-Part II.)		
<p>A. <u>BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:</u></p> <p>1. S was born on 30 Apr 1922 in LASDEHNE (now KRASNOZNAMENSK (5457N2230E)). She attended an elementary school for eight (8) years and is a children's nurse by profession. S spoke Russian very well. She also speaks Lithuanian, Estonian Hungarian and German.</p> <p>2. S was arrested by the Russians in E Prussia in Mar 1946 and imprisoned on an espionage charge until Nov 1948. She was sentenced to ten (10) year's penal servitude according to para 58/6 and transferred to KAUNAS (5454N2355E) where she was imprisoned from Nov 1948 to Mar 1949. From Mar 1949 to Jun 1949, she was in transit to TAYSHET (5555N9802E) where she was held in a forced labor camp from Jun 1949 to May 1953. During this period she had contact with fellow prisoners, female Ukrainians, Russians, Koreans, Poles, Japanese, Finns, and Norwegians. The camp was for females only. They worked on a canal, in the forest, and in a stone quarry. They had no contact with the civilian population. S was in a discharge camp in GVARDEYSK (5439N2105E) from May 1953 to Dec 1953. She did not work or leave the camp.</p> <p>3. S was very objective and willing to cooperate. She was of below average intelligence. Her reliability or the probability of her info could not be judged.</p> <p>C. <u>EVENTS FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF STALIN:</u></p> <p>8. The female Russian prisoners in S's camp in TAYSHET said that the death of STALIN would cause an improvement of the general living conditions. Other prisoners said that they did not expect any change. All prisoners were glad that STALIN had died.</p> <p>9. S heard that one Russian woman in her camp was released by the amnesty act. No non-Russian prisoners were released under this act.</p> <p>17. The Russian prisoners believed that MALENKOV had the real power in the regime. MALENKOV was also given credit for the ameliorative measures, because they said that he was a real Russian.</p> <p>18. The Russian prisoners believed that MALENKOV was making an honest effort to improve the general living conditions.</p> <p>D. <u>PURGES, RESISTANCE ACTIVITIES AND MASS ARRESTS:</u></p> <p>19. S heard that six (6) Russian females in her camp had been arrested, in May 1950, because they had made statements in public critical of the regime and of STALIN. One Anastacia TETCHINA, single, twenty one (21) years old, student of chemistry from LENINGRAD (5956N4020E), Luba PANOVA, married, twenty eight (28) years old, very intelligent, from LENINGRAD; Tamara MANIKOVA, single, twenty five (25) years old, very intelligent from LENINGRAD; another Jewish girl, student, twenty three (23) years old, whose father was a government official in</p> <p>INCL.</p>		
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MOSKVA (5545N3735E) was sentenced to twenty five (25) year's penal servitude. Most of the young prisoners in this camp were students. Another Jewish prisoner was a female dentist, fifty (50) years old, who had lived in BERLIN and PARIS before the war, and who was arrested when she came back to MOSKVA. She was still a Communist.

21. S heard from Lithuanian, Estonian, Latvian and Ukrainian women in her camp that they had brought food to their male relatives who were partisans hiding in the forests and that they were arrested for that reason in Nov 1948. There was one Berute STACHUKAITE whose father was the leader of a partisan group of 200 to 300 Lithuanians. Her father and brother were killed by Russian soldiers when she was arrested. Forty (40) to fifty (50) other Lithuanian women were in S's camp for having helped partisans. Another female Lithuanian prisoner in S's camp was Beruta SCHALUKAITA, born in 1933, a student, was arrested in Nov 1948 together with fifteen (15) other women and ten (10) men for having organized a resistance group in the university in KAUNAS. They had printed pamphlets against the regime and had distributed them among the civilian population. SCHALUKAITA had been the leader of the group and was sentenced to twenty five (25) year's penal servitude. She was not released.

22. S heard from women in her camp in TAYSHET that many Lithuanians, Estonians and Latvians were deported to Siberia. Lithuanian women received mail from home from which they learned that more Lithuanians had been deported from 1949 - 1952. The Lithuanian prisoners also received food parcels from home. There were also two (2) Volga-Germans and two (2) Crimean Tartars in S's camp. Many of the Russians were arrested because they had collaborated with the German Army. Two (2) Russian women were in the camp, born 1929 and 1933, both sentenced to twenty five (25) year's, whose father, an American General, born in Russia, lived in New York, had been arrested in BERLIN after the war and hanged by the Russians. Their mother was German. There was a Sabine NEUKARTS, born in 1922, arrested (not released) for espionage. She was arrested in 1946 in the Eastern Zone of Germany and said that she had been an agent for the Americans. She said that she had noted moves of Russian units and casernes and had also helped a Russian officer to flee to the Western Zone. S heard that any agents caught after 1950 would receive the death's sentence.

E. FORCED LABOR CAMPS:

23. S was in a forced labor camp for females in TAYSHET, from Jun 1949 to May 1953. Nationalities of prisoners were Russian, Ukrainian, German, Estonian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Norwegian, Japanese, Korean, all political prisoners. There were five (5) forced labor camps in this area, each with 500 women. They excavated a canal, worked in the forest and in stone quarries.

24. One female student, Norwegian, born 1922, arrested on espionage charge in Germany in 1946, sentenced to ten (10) years by Russians, released in 1953 to OSLO/Norway. S heard from Russian prisoners that American, British, French and Belgian prisoners were held in camps near MOSKVA. One (1) Finnish prisoner was not released. There were three (3) Koreans and two (2) Japanese in the camp, all were released except for one (1) Korean. They were very young girls, arrested in 1947/48 on an espionage charge. There were five (5) Hungarians in the camp, arrested in 1949. One Hungarian was Irene GRINSCHER, student, born in 1929, BUDAPEST, her brother was a member of the resistance and she was arrested, because she had not reported him to the authorities. She was released and repatriated in Dec 1953. The other four (4) Hungarians remained in the camp. One was Erika MERTOL, student from BUDAPEST, where her father had a foty, she had expressed her opinion of the regime and was sentenced to ten (10) years.

25. Prisoners received better clothing, better shoes after Mar/Apr 1953. The food also improved after that date and the work norms were lowered. They also received a second blanket and better medicines and medical treatment. They

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were no longer required to wear handcuffs on their way to and from work. The general camp conditions improved; they were allowed to sing, and had two (2) days off per month. The camp was guarded by female guards.

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